

## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

*Abdication of Louis Philippe—A Republic declared by the Chambers—Conflicts among the People and Soldiers in the Streets of Paris—A Provisional Government formed.*

The steamer *Cambria*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of February, arrived at New York on Saturday, after a passage of twenty-one days, having been delayed by strong head winds.

In addition to the commercial intelligence by her she brings most thrillingly important political intelligence from France, which will doubtless be felt throughout Europe.

The repressive measures of the French Government in reference to popular demonstrations in favor of electoral reform, were met with armed opposition on the part of the people. King Louis Philippe abdicated his throne in favor of his grandson, the Count de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Orleans, and the heir-apparent. The Chamber of Deputies, however, sustained by the people, have demanded the formation of a republic, and an immediate termination of monarchical government.

The Duke de Nemours was proposed as regent, but rejected.

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a regency should be formed under the Duchess D'Orleans until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but that has been rejected, and a republic insisted upon.

All the details of these exciting events will be found in our London Correspondence and the extracts from English newspapers which follow:

## FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24, 1848.

Every day adds confirmation to the opinion that a crisis is at hand in Europe, which will more or less reform or revolutionize the political institutions of nearly every country on that continent. Independent Italy has almost completed the initiative step in this good work; time alone is wanting to consolidate and perfect it. If we go to the extreme east of Europe, we find, even in Turkey, greater changes in existence and in progress than could have been anticipated from the genius of her religion, and the absolute, and, until lately, arbitrarily exerted power of her Sovereign. Greece has, probably, already institutions far more liberal in theory and too much ahead of the capacity of her people, to be brought into judicious and advantageous practice at present. Returning westward, we find in the Austrian empire abundant proofs of the existence of great knowledge of a better state of things, and a strong desire so to apply that knowledge as to bring about salutary and needful reformatory results. If this knowledge has not yet penetrated the Imperial and Ministerial salons of Vienna, it is all-powerful in its operations in Hungary, Bohemia, Austria, Poland, and the Lombard-Venetian territories. This reformatory principle has had no trifling effect in Switzerland. It will soon be heard and felt in Bavaria. It will not be satisfied with the mere shadow of a constitution in Prussia. The new King of Denmark has thought it necessary to strengthen his rather precarious position, by anticipating, in some degree, the wants and wishes of his subjects. Sweden is continually wisely meeting, not opposing, the onward spirit of the age.

Russia, even autocratic, absolute Russia, is not opposing this spirit, either directly or indirectly. Holland and Belgium are quiet, happy, and prosperous, enjoying the benefits of institutions and laws modeled upon the feelings and the wants of the age, and administered by Sovereigns who are too wise and liberal to oppose those wants and feelings. Spain and Portugal are an historical blank as respects the great principles of the age; or, as Metternich said of Italy, mere geographical positions. We speak with sorrow, in such terms, of countries once so famous in the annals of the world.

France is in the height of depth, as the result may be, of a transition state. Every where are the people of that great and influential nation calling out and exerting themselves peaceably for such reforms in their institutions as the progress of events abundantly justify, and the wants of the people require.

France has a population of 35,000,000 persons, out of whom not more than 200,000 have votes in the election of the popular branch of her Legislature. Need any other fact be stated to show the necessity of a reform? Certainly not, when it is added that the number of official persons connected with the Government, independent of the army and navy, is nearly five times as many as that of the electors. France has increased her army very largely during the last ten years; in 1836 she had 365,000 men under arms, in 1846 nearly 360,000; in 1802 the whole naval and military expenses of Napoleon were only three hundred and fifteen millions francs; they are now, as M. Chevalier has lately shown, more than five hundred and twenty millions. "We are rather inclined to think," says the *Economist*, "that the growing discontent of the French, grounded by taxation, and oppressed, as we have Mr. McCulloch's authority for stating, with a discontent that is now manifesting itself throughout France—induced the French Government, as much as any apprehension of England, or any desire to injure it, to augment its military forces."

It is alleged that the administration of M. Guizot secretly encouraged the reform banquets, even after some of them, those at Dijon and Autun, for instance, had exhibited violent and revolutionary principles. This was done because Ministers thought that such excesses would strengthen their majority in the Chamber. When the Parliament was opened, the fear of these banquets was brought to operate upon those of their party who had exhibited symptoms of discontent with the Ministry. Vituperative phrases were introduced into the Royal speech, and the banquets were characterized as "encouraging immoral passions and blind enthusiasm." This was a direct censure upon the one hundred and seven Deputies who had assisted at these banquets, which they were not disposed to submit to tacitly, and consequently a protracted and highly exasperated discussion took place upon the address. The Ministry was victorious, but the fight was an arduous one, and the advantage gained not worth what it cost, for it ended with the Ministerial majority being reduced to a mere fragment (thirty-three) of what it was when the debate commenced.

A reform banquet was about to be held in the 12th arrondissement of Paris. M. Hebert, the Minister of Justice, announced the intention of the Government to prevent the holding of this banquet by force if necessary; and dared the Deputies to assist at it. Mr. Odillon Barrot accepted the defiance on the part of the opposition, and dared the Administration to interfere with the banquet. The law of 1790, confirmed in 1834, which prohibited assemblies of the people beyond a stated number, was pronounced an obsolete one, and such as no Minister dare attempt to resuscitate at the present time. The following is an account of the closing of the Debates in the French Chambers on this subject:

The point in dispute was the constitutionality of these popular assemblies, which was denied by the Minister and

affirmed by M. Ledru Rollin and his party. The latter had quoted from the constitution of 1791 the guaranty, "as a natural and imprescriptible right, of the right of speech, of the press, and of assembling without arms;" and had urged this clause as conclusive upon the subject. The Minister, on the other hand, had cited the silence of the constitutions of 1814 and 1830 upon the subject as a virtual denial of the right. To this M. Ledru Rollin replied that the right was imprescriptible—not to be thus lost; and he referred to the fact that, after the adoption of the charter of 1830, Guizot himself had declared that the exercise of the right was not only salutary, but was highly proper and desirable; Guizot himself had belonged to a society which held such banquets.

M. Ledru Rollin then proceeded thus: And now I come to personal matters. I have been severely assailed. I reply to these attacks by telling you that there remains with us a final right. We to you if you violate it! [uproar in the centre.] We to you if you invade liberty! we to you if you oppose us your betelotum! [Outcry in the centre.] For then, without carrying the matter to the shedding of blood, we will appeal to the people, and counsel them to refuse to be taxed! Lively and long agitation.

M. Hebert, (the Minister.) Thank God, the danger of here exists only in the imagination of the honorable member who has just spoken. And it is not on imagination, as they say, that we are now to act, but on the law and its quiet execution, which has been confided to the executive and judicial authorities. He proceeded to comment upon the constitution and the law, and, in reply to the interruptions which constantly occurred, he demanded that the rights of debate should be protected. The right of public meetings, said he, granted by the law of 1791, is not granted in subsequent constitutions. Therefore does not exist, and the right which you exact leads to the same result, to the same abuses which the explanatory decree of 1791 sought to remedy. Have you done anything that these popular societies have not done? Have they not tolerated, correspondence, publication of the laws, publication in the journals of every thing said there? Are they not calculated at your banquet, we content ourselves with invoking measures of prevention—measures which have never ceased to be at the disposal of authority—as legally as possible. Can you deny that these banquets are public in their character? ["No, no," from the left.] Very well. That which you do without right, you cannot do without consent in conflict with the law which forbids it. [Applause from the centre—protracted excitement.]

M. Odillon Barrot, (in his seat.) Polignac and Peyronnet were more constitutional than you! [A pause.]

The Left. True! true! good!

The Centre. Order! order!

The President. I enjoin silence upon the Chamber. The greatest tumult prevailed throughout the House. M. Barrot wished to continue. The Minister stood ready to reply. M. Paillet was at the tribune. From every side came violent exclamations. Those on the left repeated the words of Barrot. Those at the centre, loudly and with phrenzied excitement, called for order! order! This unparalleled tumult continued for ten minutes.

The Minister, (in his seat.) I will never permit, whatever violence may be manifested, (interruption on the left,) however injurious and passionate may be the language of my adversaries—I will never permit insult to be cast, either upon my person or upon the authority with which I am clothed.

The Centre. Good!

The Left. Order! order!

M. Guizot Desfontaines. There is no one more violent than you.

The Centre. Order! order! Enough. Question.

The Left. Respect the freedom of debate.

The Minister. I repeat it—the violence with which my person is insulted. [The tumult and disorder reached their height.]

Several voices at the Centre. Mr. President, bring to order those who make this disturbance.

M. Emile de Girardin. I demand the floor.

The President. The Minister has the right to it.

The Minister, (in his place.) Whatever may be the violence exhibited against my person, (fresh and loud exclamations from the left,) I will not permit my person or my authority to be insulted. I was setting forth my own principles, my own convictions, and I am answered by names which bring back unpleasant recollections. [Murmurs.]

M. Benoit. How is that?

A voice from the Centre. They pronounced the name of the author of the ordinance of July.

The Minister, (turning to M. Odillon Barrot.) It is you who have given the signal for these violent interruptions; you who, as the head of a party, ought on the contrary to have set an example of moderation. [Outbursts of clamor from the left.]

Several voices. Good! good!

MM. Ferdinand Barrot and Sieyes sharply addressed the Minister in the midst of the confusion.

Several voices. Order! order! bring the disturbers to order!

The Minister. Well, I have not addressed to you any appeal which could bring upon your head accusations you do not deserve. I know it. [Fresh interruptions.] Finally, I characterize these banquets; to show you their danger; to convince you that they are unconstitutional and contrary to all liberty, to ask of all who hear me, are we accustomed to discussions of this kind? [No, no! Good!], I protest against them. But I understand them too well, and I fear from dampening my courage, they show me that I have hit the truth: that I have touched the law. [Exclamations on the left.]

Several voices. Good, good! Bravo!

The Minister. I demand that you open all who seek to violate it. [Bravo, bravo! Cries from the left, tumult, confusion.]

A voice on the Left. That's a threat.

M. Odillon Barrot. Since it is I who have, by an exclamation, provoked the language you have just heard, permit me to reply in few words. In the report, at the outset, the threats which have been hurled against me, it is only a leaf from the past. So was it under the restoration; such were the threats then put forth. It is the weapon to which they resort when you would crowd them in debate.

A voice. It was you who provoked this tumult.

M. Odillon Barrot. While, instead of appealing to freedom of debate, you call to the aid of your opposition the crown and the majority, (Bustling interruptions from the left.) Yes, yes! You are surprised that we should be excited. But we are not alone; in your midst, by your side, are others who are also excited. I repeat, here in my place, what I said from the tribune: your conduct is a stain upon a Government whose power derives its sanction from the resistance of the masses. [Murmurs in the centre.] Yes! I ask that my words may be faithfully recorded and loudly repeated. Ministers of the Revolution of July: you are violating a right which the Ministers of the Restoration respected, even up to the moment when they were overthrown with royalty itself. Take note of what I say: take note of what is a fact—not to be blotted out: you do not even respect that which was respected by Polignac himself. [Applause.]

M. Emile Girardin. The question is disputed; it is doubtful. I demand that you proceed against the banquets as you have against ministerial corruption. [Violent tumult: question, question!]

The whole left side withdrew; the question was put, but there was no quorum, and the President pronounced the session at an end. Before separating, the Deputies gathered for a long time in knots in the lobbies of the Chamber.

The Opposition Deputies remained firm in their determination to attend the banquet, and it was fixed to be held on the 22d instant, in the Champs Elysees. There appears to have been a tacit understanding between the Ministers and their opponents that, as the question of the constitutionality and consequent legality of the meeting was denied by one party and asserted by the other, no obstacle should be placed in the way of the meeting, provided it was conducted so as not to tend to a breach of the peace, or to dangerous excitement; that the party should assemble, but when assembled the police should request those who attended to immediately disperse; if they did not, but conducted themselves orderly, they would not be further interfered with; their remaining together, however, after having been ordered to disperse, was to form the basis of subsequent proceedings before the competent court, by whose decision the question was to be finally settled. To this arrangement, or something like it, the Opposition Deputies consented, and they further agreed that only one speech should be made, viz. one by M. Odillon Barrot, and only one toast drunk—reform; the meeting was then quickly to disperse. This was the understanding up to Monday at noon; on the evening of that day the Opposition Deputies assembled and drew up a sort of programme of proceedings for the following day, which was placarded in the streets and at public places. This paper, among other things, directed that the members of the National Guard who should attend the Deputies as a sort of escort should appear in their uniforms, but without arms, and that they should arrange themselves according to their different legions, and under the directions of their respective officers. This placard gave great umbrage to Ministers; they asserted that it assumed the powers of Government, and an authority over the National Guard; that it was evidently a very suspicious and dangerous movement, and had a most pernicious tendency. It was immediately determined that the meeting, if it took place,

should be dispersed by force; notices were forthwith issued and placarded through the streets under the signatures of the Prefect of Police, and the Commandant of the National Guard; the first warning the people, and the second calling upon the National Guard not to attend the meeting. The issuing of these placards caused great excitement, but no immediate breach of the peace. They were torn down, however, stamped upon, and treated with every mark of contempt. The Opposition Deputies re-assembled in the evening, and thought it best to agree to deter holding the meeting, seeing the determined stand which the Administration had taken and the preparations which they had made to make use of every kind of military force. Only seventeen Deputies voted for holding the meeting under existing circumstances; the rest for its postponement. Notice of this postponement was immediately placarded, and the excitement became very intense and general.

Tuesday, the 22d, was a day in Paris more resembling one of the three days in July, 1830, than any day which has occurred between that period and the present. Fortunately, however, so far as we have heard, there was very little bloodshed. There is an account of only one person having been killed, although several were wounded. Large masses of people paraded the streets, singing the Marseillaise hymn and uttering ferocious cries of vengeance against Guizot. An attack was made upon the Chamber of Deputies, and one upon the Hotel of Foreign Affairs; both, however, were easily repelled by the soldiery, who were posted in great number all over the city. The soldiers and the citizens behaved with great good temper towards each other; the former, when compelled to charge and use their swords, used only the flat side, and the people were occasionally seen shaking hands with the soldiers. Odillon Barrot, on Tuesday, impeached Guizot in the Chamber of high crimes and misdemeanors, including corruption, oppression, &c.; and it is rumored that, after this charge has been heard, and a decision upon it taken, he and all the Deputies on the opposition side of the Chamber will resign. Among the names attached to the articles of impeachment, besides that of Barrot, are those of George Lafayette, Arago, Carnot, &c.

FEBRUARY 25, 1848.

The news from Paris received last evening and this morning is of the most important description. Great disturbances occurred in various parts of the city throughout the whole of Tuesday evening and night; several conflicts took place, and lives were lost on both sides; many of the streets were barricaded. There appears to have been no adverse feeling towards the King and royal family; for when his Majesty, attended by the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier, passed the soldiers and National Guard in review on Tuesday evening he was loudly cheered. The only cries, except "Vive Louis Philippe," were "Reform" and "Jas bas Guizot."

The disturbances continued through the whole of Wednesday, (23d,) with great and constantly renewed vigor on the part of the people; the National Guard, in many instances, fraternizing with them. The affair grew hourly more menacing until towards evening, when the rumor of the resignation of the Ministry stopped the current of popular fury, and produced a temporary pause. Soon after the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the King had called on Count Mole to form a new Cabinet. This announcement was received with loud cheers; a short but highly interesting debate ensued, in which M. Guizot and his Ministerial colleagues showed admirable firmness and decision. It ended, however, without the Chambers' entering upon the question of the impeachment of the Ministers. A very stormy conversation took place in the Chamber of Peers on the state of Paris, but it led to no result. Various rumors exist as to the parties who are to form the new Ministry—unquestionably Count Mole will be President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Passy is mentioned as Minister of Finance, and M. de Tocqueville as Minister of Public Instruction. Whole legions of the National Guard fraternized with the people early on Wednesday, and joined in their cries for reform and a change of Ministers. At times conflicts between the Guards and the regular soldiers appeared inevitable, but none took place. The general aspect of affairs on Wednesday night was, that though the people rejoiced at the resignation of the Ministry, they were not quite satisfied with Count Mole at the head of a new one. "It is not enough," they said, "we must have reform." It is very possible that they will not be satisfied with less than seeing Odillon Barrot in the Cabinet, nor feel themselves safe of reform without this guaranty. Count Mole's administration would have the support of the conservative majority, although the new Cabinet is said to contain many members of the Opposition. The compromise patched up for service for a time, but it cannot be permanent. A Thiers and Barrot Cabinet will be forced upon the King: such an administration would be satisfactory to the people, and the most truly conservative of the peace of Europe and the best interests of France.

No mail has arrived from Paris to-day. The railway stations and barriers are in possession of the people. The rails have been taken up round Paris to a considerable distance, to prevent the troops arriving from the country. Private expresses announce that serious conflicts have taken place in Paris, in which there has been a great loss of life; that some of the troops of the line have refused to act, and that Amiens has seconded the movement at Paris. All communication had ceased between Paris and the country, and the mail and passengers from Amiens had returned to that place. A gentleman, who left Paris at half-past eight on Wednesday evening, states that barricades were then erecting in almost all the quarters of the city, and to a much greater extent than in 1830.

Thus far writes our correspondent, who, besides giving a concise view of the events which immediately preceded the popular outbreak, has epitomized the incidents of the 22d and 23d, the details of which, as well as of the more exciting occurrences on the 24th, we gather from the newspapers, as follows:

## FROM WILLNER AND SMITH'S LIVERPOOL TIMES.

We noticed in our last the feverish state in which political affairs stood in Paris on the night of Thursday, the 10th February, and we regret to announce that each day has added to that excitement, which had increased to such a pitch on the 22d, the day on which it had been fixed to hold the great reform banquet, that the entire city was in open insurrection.

The conversation which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday evening, between Barrot and DUCHATEL, prepared the people for the formal prohibition of the reform banquet which was to take place on the following day. Proclamations by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the commander of the National Guards, were published, forbidding the banquet and all assemblies of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs. In consequence of these acts of Government, the opposition Deputies met and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entrusted to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies. It was further resolved that, should this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions as Deputies.

The army collected within Paris and the surrounding villages and forts considerably exceeded one hundred thousand men, and orders were given for the military occupation of all the points of the capital on which the assemblage of the people might be expected.

As the day advanced the assemblages in the streets gradually increased, until dense crowds filled the principal thoroughfares leading to the legislative chambers, and large bodies of police and military were called out to preserve order. They seemed in great multitudes around the Chamber of Deputies,

and forced their way over the walls. They were attacked by the troops and dispersed, but reassembled in various quarters. They showed their hatred of M. Guizot by demolishing his windows and attempting to force an entrance into his hotel, but were again repulsed by the troops. All the military in Paris and all the National Guards were summoned to arms, and every preparation made on the part of the Government to put down the mob. The latter raised barricades in various places, and unpaved the streets, overturned omnibuses, and made preparations for a vigorous assault or a protracted resistance.

All the accounts from Paris represent the city in a terrific state of excitement and dismay the whole of that day. All the streets leading to the Chamber of Deputies were, like the bridge, occupied by strong detachments of troops, and no one was allowed to pass except the Deputies, the newspaper reporters, and those who were furnished with special tickets of admission.

## Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.

The accounts which I sent you this morning will have prepared you for great confusion in the streets of Paris; great assemblages of the people, and partial disturbance, if not for actual insurrection. The result is just what might have been expected. Immense masses have paraded the public thoroughfares throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were on foot, and occasionally, where the masses became more than ordinarily dense, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, and the streets were cleared with wonderful quickness. The shops were all closed, and business of every kind was suspended. The crowd generally directed itself towards the Place de la Madeleine, (where, if the banquet had gone on, the procession of the Deputies was to have started from,) to the Place de la Concorde, and to the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies.

The principal portion of the crowd appeared to have been drawn together more from curiosity than from the wish to create disorder, and they were far more formidable from their vast numbers than from their apparent intentions; still, however, there were occasional parties of a very different character. Masses of men in blouses, frequently amounting to thousands, were to be seen marching together with a certain degree of order and apparently under regular leaders. A large body of students also paraded the Boulevards, mixed with others of a more ambiguous, if not of a more dangerous description, singing the *Marseillaise* in the very pitch of their voices, and vociferating "A bas Guizot! a bas le Ministere! Vive la Reforme!" accompanied with groans or cheers as the case might be. If to this you add regiments of Municipal Guards, horse and foot, drawn up in different quarters, and occasionally charging the people where they assembled in large numbers or appeared threatening; thousands upon thousands of cavalry and infantry in all the principal squares, Boulevards, and quays; and multitudes of anxious people crowding the windows wherever there was a chance of seeing what was going on; you have before you a picture of what Paris was during the whole of this day.

I shall now proceed to give you detached details, which it is difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form. I have already said that the principal point to which the crowd tended was the Place de la Madeleine and the Place de la Concorde. About half-past eleven a regiment of infantry and several squadrons drew up near the church of the Madeleine, where the crowd was most dense. A few minutes afterwards an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in blouses, and said to amount to upwards of six thousand, appeared from the direction of the Boulevards, they marched in procession, holding each other's arms, and sang the *Marseillaise* in one general chorus. When passing Durand's restaurant, they gave three great demonstrations, and then, proceeding without stopping to the Place de la Concorde, their evident intention being to make their way to the Chamber of Deputies. At the bridge opposite the Chamber of Deputies, however, they were stopped by a large body of cavalry and infantry, drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a stand still, and their numbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, and of the great square of the Louvre. Just at that moment a portion of the regiment of cavalry at the bridge charged upon the mass, separated and drove a considerable portion back towards the Boulevards, while the rest was driven into the Champs Elysees, and the rest down the Rue Rivoli.

The whole of the Place was cleared in less than time can conceive; but the soldiers, though they did their duty with great determination and effect, so far from using unnecessary harshness, appeared to go about it with great humanity, and even good humor. The portion of the crowd driven back towards the Boulevards, and still marching in order, and arm in arm, had four National Guards at their head, armed with sabres. In the Place de la Madeleine an attempt was made by the troops to disperse them, which was only partially successful, and then, proceeding from another large body, the leaders of whom fraternally embraced the National Guardsmen. On arriving in front of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres they stopped, and sang the *Marseillaise* in full chorus. They then began to cry out "A bas Guizot! a bas le Ministere!" and the excitement was evidently increasing. At length a very young man took up a large stone, which he hurled against the great gate of hotel, and, example which was followed by the rest, who began knocking against the gate; a shower of stones was thrown at the same time, and broke several windows. During this time a body of the Municipal Guards, who were drawn up within the gates, deliberately loaded their muskets, and prepared for what might follow; but a body of cavalry, emerging from the Rue des Capucines, at that moment charged, struck some of the most active with the flat side of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and relieving the residence of the President of the Council from the danger it was in.

I may as well mention that among the other cries which issued from the crowd was that of *Vive la ligne*, which was to be heard every time the compact bodies, which appeared great determination and effect, so far from using unnecessary harshness, appeared to go about it with great humanity, and even good humor. The portion of the crowd driven back towards the Boulevards, and still marching in order, and arm in arm, had four National Guards at their head, armed with sabres. In the Place de la Madeleine an attempt was made by the troops to disperse them, which was only partially successful, and then, proceeding from another large body, the leaders of whom fraternally embraced the National Guardsmen. On arriving in front of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres they stopped, and sang the *Marseillaise* in full chorus. They then began to cry out "A bas Guizot! a bas le Ministere!" and the excitement was evidently increasing. At length a very young man took up a large stone, which he hurled against the great gate of hotel, and, example which was followed by the rest, who began knocking against the gate; a shower of stones was thrown at the same time, and broke several windows. During this time a body of the Municipal Guards, who were drawn up within the gates, deliberately loaded their muskets, and prepared for what might follow; but a body of cavalry, emerging from the Rue des Capucines, at that moment charged, struck some of the most active with the flat side of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and relieving the residence of the President of the Council from the danger it was in.

I may as well mention that among the other cries which issued from the crowd was that of *Vive la ligne*, which was to be heard every time the compact bodies, which appeared great determination and effect, so far from using unnecessary harshness, appeared to go about it with great humanity, and even good humor. The portion of the crowd driven back towards the Boulevards, and still marching in order, and arm in arm, had four National Guards at their head, armed with sabres. In the Place de la Madeleine an attempt was made by the troops to disperse them, which was only partially successful, and then, proceeding from another large body, the leaders of whom fraternally embraced the National Guardsmen. On arriving in front of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres they stopped, and sang the *Marseillaise* in full chorus. They then began to cry out "A bas Guizot! a bas le Ministere!" and the excitement was evidently increasing. At length a very young man took up a large stone, which he hurled against the great gate of hotel, and, example which was followed by the rest, who began knocking against the gate; a shower of stones was thrown at the same time, and broke several windows. During this time a body of the Municipal Guards, who were drawn up within the gates, deliberately loaded their muskets, and prepared for what might follow; but a body of cavalry, emerging from the Rue des Capucines, at that moment charged, struck some of the most active with the flat side of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and relieving the residence of the President of the Council from the danger it was in.

These are the principal incidents which have come within my notice in the course of the day. They were not very serious in themselves, but they are just of a nature that might at any moment lead to a catastrophe. One thing must appear evident to any one who has seen the aspect of Paris during this day; and that is, that the Government, in determining not to allow the procession of deputies, and the enormous additional number of persons which would have assembled had it taken place, came to a wise determination. Whether they would not have done better had they given the orders for stopping it at an earlier period, and before the preparations were made for it, is another matter. I think they did. Had the notice been given three days ago that the meeting was not to be allowed, a great deal of the excitement and confusion of this day would have been avoided. The excuse of the Government is, that it did not interfere until the promoters of the banquet began to organize and arrange National Guards and other persons to form the procession. The excuse is hardly tenable, for it was known and clearly announced several days before that the procession was to be one of the principal parts of the demonstration. It is rumored that eleven of the twelve deputies of Paris have resigned their seats.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, the Deputies of the Opposition, to the number of 58, submitted the following proposition:

"We propose to place the Minister in accusation as guilty—"

"1. Of having betrayed the honor and the interests of France."

"2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guaranties of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people."

"3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute for the free expression of public opinion the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government."

"4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in privileges of power, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power."

"5. Of having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the State, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom."

"6. Of having violently depolitized the citizens of a right in reference to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the charter, by the laws, and by former precedents."

"7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation."

[Here follow the signatures, M. Odillon Barrot at the head.]

M. Guizot submitted, in his own name, a proposition of accusation against the Minister, conceived in these terms:

"Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose to put in accusation the President of the Council and his colleagues."

THE REFORM MANIFESTATION.—The following is the reform manifestation issued on Monday morning by the Opposition, and published in all the Liberal papers, and by which the Ministry support their reasons for prohibiting the banquet:

"REFORM MANIFESTATION.—The general committee charged to organize the banquet of the 12th arrondissement, thinks it right to state that the object of the demonstration fixed for Tuesday is the legal and pacific exercise of a constitutional right—the right of holding public meetings, without which representative government would only be a derision. The Ministry having declared and maintained at the Tribune that this right is subjected to the good pleasure of the police, deputies of the opposition, peers of France, ex-deputies, members of the Council General, magistrates, officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the National Guard, members of newspapers, and electors of the Opposition, and editors of newspapers, met at the Hotel de la Concorde, and decided that it was their duty, in the demonstration, in order to protest, in virtue of the law, against an illegal and arbitrary pretension."

As it is natural to foresee that this public protest may attract a considerable gathering of citizens; as it may be assumed, also, that the National Guards of Paris, faithful to their motto, "Liberty, Order, Peace," will, on this occasion, to accomplish the double duty of defending liberty by joining the demonstration and protecting order, and preventing all collision by their presence; and as, in the expectation of a numerous meeting of National Guards and of citizens, it seems right to take measures for preventing every cause of trouble and tumult, the committee has thought that the demonstration should take place in the quarter of the capital in which the width of the streets and square enables the population to assemble without excessive crowding; accordingly, the deputies, peers of France, and other persons invited to the banquet, will assemble on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, in the ordinary place of the meeting of the parliamentary opposition, Place de la Madeleine. The subscribers are requested to meet before the church of the Madeleine, and to form two parallel lines, between which the persons invited will place themselves; the cortege will be headed by the superior officers of the National Guard who may present themselves to join the demonstration; immediately after the persons invited and the guests will be placed a rank of officers of the National Guard; behind the latter to the National Guards, formed in columns according to the number of the legions; between the third and fourth columns the young men of the schools, headed by persons chosen by themselves; next, the other National Guards of Paris and the suburbs, in the order set forth above."

"The cortege will leave at half past 11 o'clock, and will proceed by the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees to the place in which the banquet is to take place. The committee, convinced that this demonstration will be the more efficacious the more it is calm, and the more imposing the more it shall avoid even all pretext of conflict, invites the citizens to utter no cry, to carry neither flag nor exterior sign. It invites the National Guards who may take part in the demonstration to present themselves without arms; for it is desired to make a legal and pacific protest, which must be especially powerful by the number and the firm and tranquil attitude of the citizens. The committee hopes that on this occasion every man present will consider himself as a functionary charged to cause order to be respected. It trusts in the presence of the National Guard. It trusts in the sentiments of the Parisian population, which desires public peace with liberty, and which knows, that to secure the maintenance of its rights, it has only need of a peaceable demonstration, as becomes an intelligent and enlightened nation, which has the consciousness of the irresistible authority of its moral power, and which is assured that it will cause its legitimate wishes to prevail by the legal and calm expression of its opinion."

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

After I dispatched my letters last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to post hour occurred. In several streets running into the Rue St. Denis and the Rue St. Martin, the people erected barricades, by tearing up the paving-stones, seizing carts, omnibuses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the municipal guards and troops; but at some of them severe engagements took place, notwithstanding the people were almost entirely unarmed. The markets, the Place de la Concorde, the Place du Carrouvel, the Boulevards, the Rue St. Honoré, and an immense number of other streets and places, were occupied by the troops. In fact, the whole of Paris was occupied, as if civil war had been every where raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night. As I turned into the Rue St. Denis, the dragoons, who were stationed close by the Porte, received orders to charge, and I saw them gallop down the street at a rapid rate, with their drawn swords gleaming in the sun. At the same moment detachments of light dragoons and infantry hastened after them. From that it was clear that additional assistance was required against the people in that quarter.

On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multitude approaching, headed by a red flag. From the haste with which they advanced, it was plain that they were being pursued by the military. About an hour ago I observed artillery advancing towards the Boulevards, with the object, no doubt, of being directed on the Rue St. Martin and that neighborhood.